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Cataract Service Utilization Based on Gender Issues in West Java Province

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Norms and values about gender cause gender inequity. Fact in the world proves that women have lower income than men generally, that is an example of gender inequity. Gender difference and inequity have an impact to health status and access to health services between women and men. Study about gender issues is important as a guideline for service availability. Objective of this research is to assess cataract service utilization based on gender issues in West Java province. The method: This was a RAAB survey. Sampling methods was multistage cluster sampling on 50+ subjects in West Java province. Sample size calculation (from RAAB software) was 3000. Cataract Surgical Coverage (CSC) eyes and persons were main outcome of this study. Survey teams (five teams) were trained before survey (kappa value was 0.6). Certainty of lens conditions were determined by torch and direct ophthalmoscope. CSC analysis related to gender issues was calculated using RAAB software. Results: From total sample of 3000, about 2842 subjects (94.7%) were examined, the rest were not available (2.9%), refused to be examined (1.6%), and could not communicate (0.8%). CSC eyes (VA<3/60) were 32.5% (44.1% on men, and 25.8% on women). On VA<6/60 and VA<6/18 were 29.2% and 17.6% respectively. CSC persons (VA<3/60) were 44.7% (men were 66.7%, women were 36.1%). CSC persons on BCVA<6/60 were 42.9% and BCVA<6/18 were 26%. Conclusion: Cataract services utilization related to gender issues are lower in women than men in West Java province.

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